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Complementation with the determiner *ing* in Kapampangan

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1. Introduction

Kapampangan

- **Central Luzon, Philippines**
- **Pampanga and neighboring provinces (North of Manila)**

Complement clause

- 1. functions as a core argument of a higher clause.**
- 2. describes a proposition; a fact, an activity, or a potential state, etc.**

2. Kapampangan Complementation

Complementizers

- (1) Linker (*a / =ng*)**
- (2) No overt marking of linkage**
- (3) Complementizer *nung* ('if')**
- (4) Determiner *king***
- (5) Determiner *ing***

(1) Linker (*a* / *=ng*)

E=ku balu=*ng* [dinatang=*ka* *keti*].

NEG=ERG.1SG know=**LK** came=ABS.2SG here

‘I didn’t know [that you came here].’

(1) Linker (*a* / *=ng*)

E=ku* *isip-isipan* *a* *[mako=ya].

NEG=ERG.1SG think

LK leave=ABS.3SG

‘I never thought [that he would leave].’

(2) No overt marking

sabi=na* *[ikit=ke* *pu],

say=ERG.3SG saw=ERG.1SG+ABS.3SG POL

‘he says, “I saw her ma’am,”’

(direct quote)

(3) Complementizer *nung* ('if')

tabalu nung [no=ne kebit],

NEG.know COMP where=ERG.3SG+ABS.3SG put

'I don't know [where she put it],'

(4) Determiner *king*

Sinábi=na kañaku king

said=ERG.3SG OBL.1SG DET.OBL

[íya magáral=ya=ng máyap].

ABS.3SG study=ABS.3SG=LK well

‘He told me [that he would study well].’

(5) Determiner *ing*

Mayap ing [lalakad=ya i Pedru].

good DET walk=ABS.3SG DET Pedro

‘It is good [that Pedro is walking].’

Point 1

Linker (*a* / *=ng*)

- **Most common**

Point 2

ing* ~ *=ng

- ***ing* often gets reduced,
realized as *=ng***

Point 3

king

- **formal**
- **sometimes omittable**
- **little is known about *king* as complementizer**

3. Determiner

Determiners

- **Alternative names**
articles, case markers, noun markers,
phrase markers, prepositions
- **Reid 2002**
 - **specifying-nouns meaning ‘the one’**
 - **the heads of their phrases**

Kapampangan determiners

		Specific	Ergative	Oblique
• Common nouns	SG	<i>ing</i>	<i>ning</i>	<i>king</i>
	PL	<i>ding</i>	<i>ring</i>	<i>karing</i>
• Personal names	SG	<i>i</i>	<i>=ng</i>	<i>kang</i>
	PL	<i>di</i>	<i>ri</i>	<i>kari</i>

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Determiners in other languages

- **Tagalog** *ang*
- **Iloko** *ti*
- **Kapampangan** *ing*

(for common nouns, specific)

Determiners in other languages

- **Tagalog**

***ang* not used as complementizer**

- **Iloko**

***ti* not used as complementizer (?)**

except in gerunds

Gerunds

- **Derived regularly from actor voice forms**
- **Tagalog** ***pag-, paN-***
- **Iloko** ***pag-, paN-, paka-, paki-, panag-, panang-, pannaka-, etc.***

Tagalog

- **Gerund as complement clause**

***pagbawalan mo ang batang iyon
[sa paglalaro sa lansangan]***

**“Forbid that child [to play in the
street].” (Himmelman 2005)**

Iloko

- Gerund as complement clause

Kaano [ti panag-awid=mo]?

“When are you going home?”

lit. “When is [your going home]?”

(Rubino 2005)

Kapampangan

- **Gerund prefixes ('act of -ing')**
pamag-, pamaN-
(cf. Action/state nominalization,
Comrie and Thompson 1985)
- **but not used to form complement clauses**

Uniqueness in Kapampangan

- **Determiner *ing* can mark complement clause**
- **Complement clause has the same internal structure as main clause**

i.e., the predicate in complement clause is
NOT in gerundive form

4. *Ing* complementation

***ing* complement clause**

- **When *ing* is used**

Choice of complementizers

Tense/aspect

- **Full/reduced complement clauses**
- **Similar constructions**

Complement-taking predicates

- **Complement clause functions as a core argument of a clause**
- **Predicates that take complement clauses are called ‘complement-taking predicates’**

Semantic types (Dixon)

- **Attention**

see, hear, notice, smell, show

recognize, discover, find

- **Thinking**

think, consider, imagine, dream

assume, suppose

remember, forget

know, understand, believe, suspect

Semantic types (Dixon)

- **Liking**

like, love, prefer, regret, fear

enjoy

- **Speaking**

say, inform, tell

report

describe, refer to

promise, threaten

order, command, persuade, tell

Semantic types (Dixon)

- **Negators**

not, don't

- **Modals**

can, should, etc.

- **Beginning**

begin, start, continue, stop, cease, finish

- **Trying**

try, attempt

- *want, wish, hope, intend, plan, pretend*

- *make, cause, force, let, help*

Kapampangan predicates

- ***ing* clause as S argument**

be good, be bad

be difficult, be easy

Example

masákit [ing lúlub municipiu]

difficult DET enter municipal office

‘it is difficult to enter the municipal office.’

Kapampangan predicates

- ***ing* clause as O argument**

notice, watch over

prohibit, tell (prohibition)

want, like, looking forward to

capable of

permit, impose

try

Example

Apansinan=na [ing mapagal=ne].

‘He noticed [that he was already tired].’

Example

***Buri na [ing maging tutu=ya ing
kaya=ng paninap].***

**‘He wants [his dream to come
true].’**

Example

***Masiadu=ra=ng pamilit [ing
gauan=da ing buri=da].***

**‘They insist too much on [doing
what they want to do].’**

Example

***Panikuanan=tamu [ing
mayari=ta=ng maranun].***

**‘Let's try our best [to finish
early].’**

When *ing* complement clauses are used

- **Interaction with tense/aspect**
changing tense/aspect →
changing complement types
complementizer *nung*,
nominalization with *pamaN-*, etc.

Full / Reduced complement clauses

- **Definitions**

Full complement clause:

- **agent is specified**

Reduced complement clause:

- **agent is NOT specified**

Full complement clauses

- ***E mayap kaya [ing sisindi=ya aldoldo].***

‘[His smoking everyday] is not good for him.’

Full complement clauses

- *E mayap kaya [ing sisindi=ya aldoldo].*

‘[His smoking everyday] is not good for him.’

Reduced complement clauses

- *E mayap [ing miminum kape].*

‘[Drinking coffee] is not good.’

Similar constructions

- **Agent nominal**
- **Patient nominal**

**headed by *ing* (singular), *ding* (plural),
etc.**

Agent/patient nominal

- **Agent (actor) nominal**

ing sumaup keka

“the one who is going to help you”

- **Patient (undergoer) nominal**

ing saupan=mu

“the one who you are going to help”

Agent/patient nominal

- *Mayap [ing sumaup karela].*

- ‘It is good [to help them].’

= Complement clause

- *Mayap=ya [ing sumaup karela].*

‘[The one who will help them] is good.’

= Agent nominal

5. Implications

Cross-linguistic perspective

- **Versatile Nominalization (Tibeto-Burman, Noonan 1997)**
- **the same morpheme can be used to express a wide variety of functions:**
nominalization, complementation,
purpose clause, relative clause, agent and
patient nominal, etc.

Cross-linguistic perspective

- **Japanese:**

[Karera o tasuketa no] wa ii hito da.

‘[The one who helped them] is a good person.’ (agent nominal)

[Karera o tasuketa no] wa ii koto da.

**‘It is good [that (someone) helped them].’
(complementation)**

Research on complementation

- **Accumulated research**

**Simple clauses > complex
clauses**

The end

Dakal pung salammat!

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